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## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Korea/USSR

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SUBJECT 1. Soviet Advisers and Soviet Anti-Aircraft Unit  
in North Korea  
2. Storage of Airplane Parts in North Korea

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Soviet Military Advisers

1. The following Soviet Army officers had served, or in early 1952 were serving, in P'yongyang as advisers to the North Korean army: Colonel Kuchin (fnu), adviser to the commander of the North Korean 1 Artillery Division;<sup>1</sup> Senior Colonel Tormayov (fnu), chief adviser for artillery, North Korean army general headquarters; and Major Ushkov (fnu), artillery instructor. Colonel Kuchin was sent back to the USSR after the outbreak of the Korean war.

2. In early 1952, there were Soviet advisers at all North Korean corps headquarters, and at least once a month the Soviets made inspection trips to units at the front.

Anti-Aircraft Instruction

3. In early 1952, anti-aircraft crews were being trained in Uiju (124-32, 40-12) (XE-3051) by Korean instructors and Soviet advisers. Soviets taught the Korean instructors at night, and the Korean instructors taught Korean soldiers during the day. During actual firing practice, however, the Soviet advisers handled all activity themselves.

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Air Technical Advisers and Parts Storage

4. On 5 May 1952, six Soviet technical advisers were living in one of the flat-roofed houses of the company (sic) housing in a village at approximately 127-36, 39-50 (CV-809106), 1.7 kilometers west of Hungnam and 700 meters south of the road between Hungnam and Hamhung. Their quarters were guarded by North Korean soldiers. Most of the advisers were airplane and airplane parts specialists. They were all Soviet military personnel, dressed in Soviet army uniforms and armed with pistols. The group consisted of a lieutenant colonel, a senior captain, a captain, a sergeant, one man with the rank of platoon leader, and a corporal.
5. On 5 May, airplane parts were stored in four caves between Honam-ni and Songho-ri, Hungnam (127-36, 39-50) (CV-8010).<sup>2</sup> Two of the caves, approximately 10 to 15 meters apart, were at approximately 127-36, 39-50 (CV-812103), and the other two caves, approximately 10 to 15 meters apart, were at approximately 127-36, 39-50 (CV-817104). The airplane parts were packed in new wooden boxes, the large boxes being approximately 3 meters by 1.5 meters by 1 meter and the small boxes approximately 1 meter by 1 meter by 1 meter. There were approximately 40 boxes stored in each cave. Twenty to thirty North Korean soldiers guarded the area. The cave entrances faced in different directions and were camouflaged with tree branches, leaves, and grass.

Soviet Anti-Aircraft Battery

6. On 27 May 1952, a Soviet anti-aircraft battery, numbering 300 soldiers including 5 women, was at Namyang-ni (125-27, 39-21) (YD-1158). The battery was on a plateau 50 meters high and 100 meters in diameter and covered with pine trees, next to the Namyang saltern. The battery arrived on 6 May from temporary quarters where it had been stationed after leaving Pakch'ŏn (125-35, 39-44) (YE-2101) in February 1952.
7. The battery was equipped with 12 anti-aircraft guns, set in shelter trenches on the side of the plateau, and 20 automatic anti-aircraft guns, placed at the foot of the plateau.
8. There were antenna wires on the branches of some pine trees at an average height of 10 meters, and below them there were generators in underground shelters. The Soviet soldiers often talked to the Korean salt workers in very broken Korean.

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1. ☐ Comment. Probably the North Korean 1 Division.
2. ☐ Comment. Presumably the work of the Soviet advisers mentioned in paragraph 4 was connected with these parts.

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